S5205-1

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Monthly *Labor Market Information Report* by NEW HAMPSHIRE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Prepared in Coordination with the United States Department of Labor, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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November 1993

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SEPTEMBER NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
[from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program]

September's Unemployment Rate Down to 5.7 Percent

The New Hampshire *not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate* for the *month of September declined to 5.7 percent*, 0.2 percentage points below the *unchanged estimate for August of 5.9 percent*. The *current September rate* estimate is the *lowest September rate since 1990* when it was also *5.7 percent*. Using comparable computation methodology, the *highest September rate occurred last year* when *7.4 percent was recorded*, 1.7 percentage points higher than the current rate.

Special:
Attached to this issue is a fact sheet describing the *new* NHES electronic bulletin board, *New Hampshire WORKS*.

Nationally, the not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for September dipped slightly to *6.4 percent. down 0.1 percentage points*. The *revised rate for August* remained *unchanged at 6.5 percent. New Hampshire* has now established a string of *five consecutive months of remaining below* the *national unemployment rate*, which itself has declined 1.5 percentage points since the beginning of 1993. *One year ago the national rate for September was 7.2 percent*. (Please see *Figure a.*)

The *seasonally adjusted New Hampshire unemployment rate* for September was *6.0 percent*, a change of 0.3 percentage points *compared with the August seasonally adjusted rate of 6.3 percent*. One year ago the *September rate for the state was 7.6 percent*. The *national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate* for *September 1993 was 6.7 percent*, unchanged when compared over-the-month with August. The *September 1992 national rate was 7.5 percent*. (Please see *Table 1.1* and *Figure b.*)

Labor Force Decreases During September

The *estimated labor force* for New Hampshire *decreased* in September to *642,580, a drop of 6,200*. The estimated *labor force for August* was *revised to 648,780*. The *current labor force* level is an *increase of 13,380* over-the-year when *compared with the September 1992 level of 629,200*.

September Employment Levels Dip 0.7 Percent

The *September residence-based employment* estimate *declined 4,070* to a *total of 606,130, a decrease of 0.7 percent* over-the-month. September employment levels are

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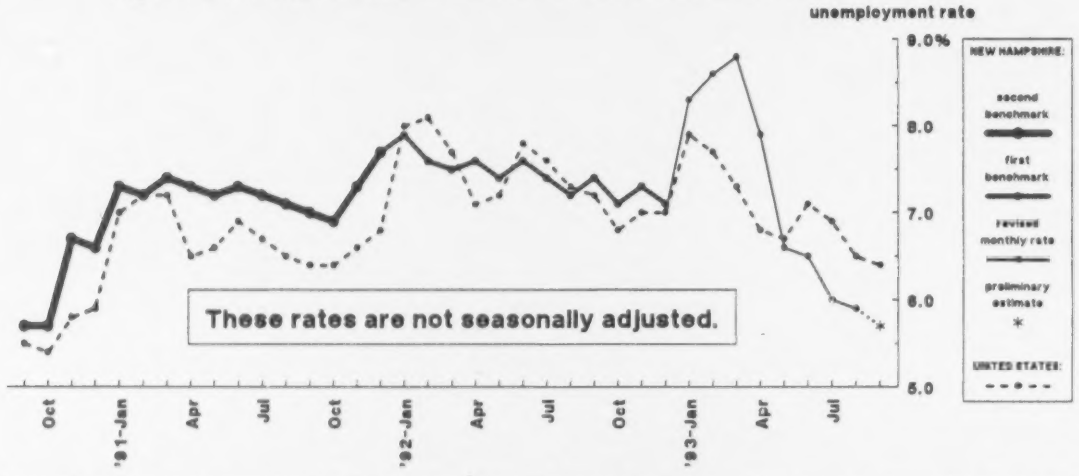
Figure a. NH AND US UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES

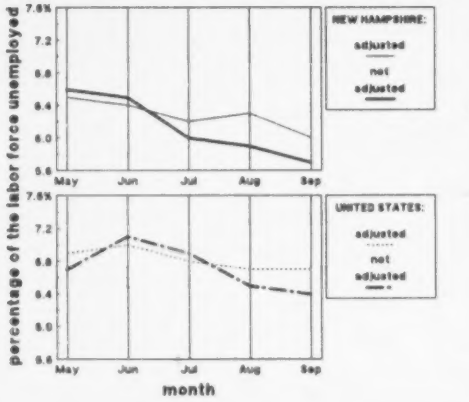


*Note: These rates, estimated using methodology adopted in September 1989 are not directly comparable to monthly rates published prior to that time. It is important to note the difference between **seasonally adjusted** and not **seasonally adjusted** estimates. Both are included in this publication. Seasonal adjustment adds an extra layer of estimating with potential for distorting the base estimates, but it enables cross-month comparisons. With not seasonally adjusted estimates, over-the-month comparisons are affected by seasonal changes and thus could present misleading representation of underlying trends. To eliminate this bias, it is necessary to compare a not-seasonally-adjusted number with that of the same month in other years.*

Table 1.1. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR NEW HAMPSHIRE AND THE UNITED STATES

NEW HAMPSHIRE	May-93	Jun-93	Jul-93	Aug-93	Sep-93
Rate of Unemployment	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	6.3%	6.0%
Civilian Labor Force	636,900	634,970	630,660	642,290	648,490
Number Employed	595,490	594,070	591,650	601,650	609,280
Number Unemployed	41,410	40,900	39,010	40,640	39,210
UNITED STATES	*(United States labor force numbers in thousands)*				
Rate of Unemployment	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%
Civilian Labor Force	128,131	128,127	128,070	128,370	127,975
Number Employed	119,273	119,219	119,301	119,710	119,457
Number Unemployed	8,858	8,908	8,769	8,661	8,517

Figure b. NEW HAMPSHIRE AND UNITED STATES UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ESTIMATES - LAST FIVE MONTHS NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED vs SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



typically impacted by students leaving summer jobs and returning to school. The *revised August employment* estimate was *610,200. Over-the-year employment increased 23,380 from a 582,750 level* in September 1992.

Unemployed Levels Decline in September

The *estimated unemployment levels* for New Hampshire *declined 2,130* in September to *36,450*. The *unemployed level for August was revised at 38,580*. Doing a *year-to-year comparison* with September 1992 produced a *very favorable result* as the *number of unemployed was 10,000 less* than one year ago.

SEPTEMBER NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
[from the Current Employment Survey (CES or BLS 790) program]

Over-the-Month:

Nonagricultural Employment Increases 8,300

New Hampshire's August to September nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 8,300 jobs, a *1.7 percent gain* over-the-month. This *resulted in a September*

nonagricultural employment level of *499,900, surpassing June's employment level of 494,600,* and establishing a new peak for the year. The *current employment total* is the *largest for a September since 1990,* when the *nonfarm employment level exceeded 514,000.* The *employment figure* for *August 1993* was *revised upward by 200 to 491,600.*

Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment for September was *estimated* to be *491,500. August's seasonally adjusted estimate* for nonfarm employment was revised to 488,000. (Please see *Table 2.1* and *Figure c.*)

Construction Dips 500 Over the Month

Construction employment (not seasonally adjusted) for New Hampshire *declined 500 jobs in September.* The decrease is typical for the August-to-September time period, having followed a ten year pattern of dips in September construction employment. The 500 job *decline* produced a *percentage decrease of 2.6 percent,* resulting in a *September total of 18,800.* The *revised construction employment estimate for August was 19,300.*

Manufacturing Employment Gains Slightly

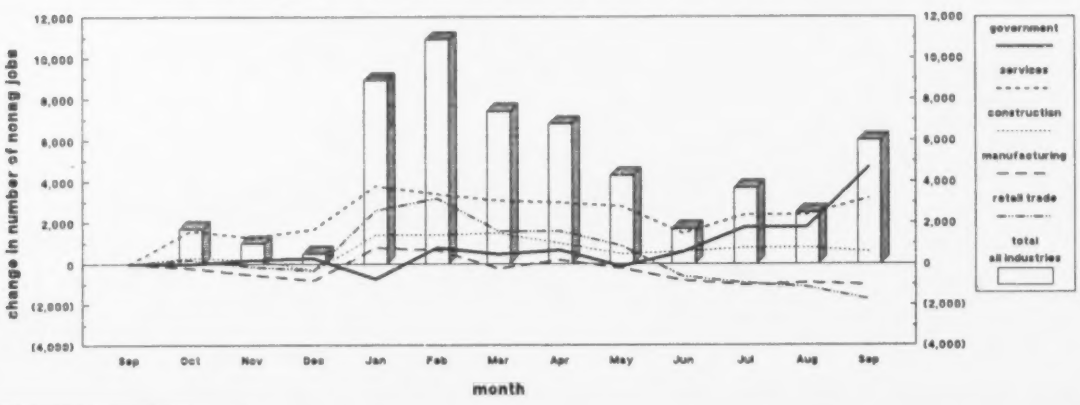
New Hampshire manufacturing employment gained 0.2 percent by increasing *200 jobs* for a *September total of 97,100. Manufacturing employment for August* was *revised down to 96,900. Nondurable goods and durable goods shared equally in the September increase.* Nondurable goods was *paced by rubber and miscellaneous plastic products.* Durable goods attributed *small gains to electronic and electrical equipment.*

Table 2.1. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Industry	May-93	Jun-93	Jul-93	Aug-93	Sep-93
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	489,800	487,200	489,200	488,000	491,500
mining*	500	500	500	500	500
construction	16,600	16,700	16,900	16,900	16,700
manufacturing	97,200	96,600	96,400	96,500	96,400
durable goods	65,700	65,400	65,400	65,100	64,900
nondurable goods	31,500	31,200	31,000	31,400	31,500
transportation, communications, public utilities	17,100	17,000	16,700	16,400	17,000
wholesale and retail trade, combined	125,100	123,900	123,800	123,000	122,600
wholesale trade	21,800	22,100	22,300	21,700	21,900
retail trade	103,300	101,800	101,500	101,300	100,700
finance, insurance, and real estate	29,200	29,000	29,300	29,100	29,000
services	132,300	131,000	131,900	131,900	132,700
government	71,800	72,500	73,700	73,700	76,600

* Since BH mining employment exhibits no clear seasonal pattern, these estimates are not adjusted.

Figure c. CHANGE OVER THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS



Trade Employment Declines Over the Month

Trade employment for September *declined to 125,100, a loss of 2,700 jobs* over-the-month. The *trade employment* level for *August was revised to 127,800.* September's *retail trade absorbed* all the *losses by dropping 2,800 positions. Eating and drinking establishments, apparel and accessories, and food stores combined* to provide *the majority of those losses.* The *total net decrease* was *attained by wholesale trade gaining 100 jobs.*

Services Employment Down 0.7 Percent

Services employment in September *decreased 0.7 percent, down 900* to an *estimated 135,400 jobs. Membership organizations; amusements, including movies; and hotels and other lodging* combined to *pace services losses. Educational services,* as expected, *and business services led the gains.* The *services employment* estimate for *August was revised to 136,300.*

Government Jobs Increase in September

Government employment in New Hampshire *increased* during September to a *combined total of 76,500.* This *17.9 percent increase* represented a *gain of 11,600 jobs* for the month. The combined *total for August was revised to 64,900.* Over-the-month *federal government* employment *remained unchanged,* while the opening of primary and secondary schools generated *6,700 local government jobs.* Similarly, the opening of the State University and colleges caused *state government employment to gain 4,900* positions.

Other Monthly Changes

The *finance, insurance, and real estate* sector experienced an over-the-month *loss of 400 jobs,* decreasing to a September employment *level of 29,100; transportation, communication, and public utilities* employment *gained 1,000 jobs,* mostly school bus driver positions, rising to a *total of 17,400.*

Over-the-Year Changes:

Nonagricultural Jobs Increase Over the Year

New Hampshire's nonagricultural wage and salary employment for September-to-September experienced a *6,000 job gain* for the *twelve month period.* This represented a *1.2 percent increase* that translated to September's *total of 499,900.* The revised nonfarm estimate for *September 1992 was 493,900.*

The *service producing sector,* with a *gain of 6,400 jobs,* was the *major contributor* to the September-to-September *total increase in nonfarm employment.* The services group and government, the latter paced by state and local education, *posted the largest gains within service producing.*

Manufacturing Employment Declines Over the Year

New Hampshire manufacturing employment decreased 1,000 jobs over-the-year when comparing *September 1993 (97,100)* with *September 1992 (98,100).* After a slight year-to-year gain was observed last September, this latest loss reverted back to declining September-to-September manufacturing employment that dominated the recession years. The *major contributor to manufacturing job losses* was the *durable goods sector* which experienced significant year-to-year *declines in industrial/commercial machinery.*

The *durable goods sector in September (65,300)* experienced an over-the-year *decrease of 1,800 jobs,* when compared with *67,100 for September 1992.* As stated, *industrial/commercial machinery* was the *major contributor* to the current decline with *1,500 job losses.* Other areas in durable goods experienced mixed reactions.

Manufacturing employment in the *nondurable goods sector* made an over-the-year *gain of 800 jobs,* as *rubber/miscellaneous plastic products, textile mill products, and apparel and other textiles* combined to *pace the increase.* Paper led declines with 400 jobs losses.

Table 1. NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE FOR THE UNITED STATES AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AND ITS SUB STATE AREAS

	UNEMPLOYMENT:								CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:				
	September 1993		August 1993		September 1992		Numerical Change from Previous:		September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	Numerical Change from Previous:	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Month	Year				Month	Year
United States *(thousands)*	8,128	6.4%	8,470	6.5%	9,090	7.2%	-342	-962	127,858	129,472	127,044	-1,614	814
New Hampshire *[based on the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics' 143 step handbook method adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates.]*													
State Total	36,450	5.7%	38,580	5.9%	46,450	7.4%	-2,130	-10,000	642,580	648,780	629,200	-6,200	13,380
Labor Market Areas:													
Berlin LMA	1,190	4.1%	1,300	4.5%	1,510	5.3%	-110	-320	28,740	28,920	28,570	-180	170
Claremont LMA	2,330	4.8%	1,650	3.3%	2,370	5.1%	680	-40	48,360	50,060	46,740	-1,700	1,620
Concord LMA	2,560	4.4%	2,740	4.5%	3,850	6.8%	-180	-1,290	58,340	60,450	56,500	-2,110	1,840
Keene LMA	1,710	3.5%	2,730	5.7%	2,120	4.7%	-1,020	-410	48,570	47,420	44,900	1,150	3,670
Laconia LMA	2,830	5.1%	2,740	5.1%	3,720	6.7%	90	-890	55,840	53,940	55,950	1,900	-110
Littleton LMA	690	3.4%	740	3.5%	1,250	6.0%	-50	-560	20,460	21,370	20,720	-910	-260
Manchester MSA	4,820	5.7%	4,770	5.5%	6,580	7.8%	50	-1,760	85,110	86,930	84,040	-1,820	1,070
Nashua PMSA	7,630	7.5%	7,690	7.6%	8,190	8.4%	-60	-560	101,760	101,390	97,570	370	4,190
Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA, *NH portion**	5,500	9.6%	5,840	10.0%	7,140	12.2%	-340	-1,640	57,230	58,340	58,330	-1,110	-1,100
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester NH-ME MSA	5,360	3.8%	6,130	4.3%	7,190	5.2%	-770	-1,830	142,070	142,400	139,050	-330	3,020
Unattached Estimating Area	2,070	9.5%	2,480	10.7%	2,640	11.7%	-410	-570	21,810	23,170	22,480	-1,360	-670
Pelham (*NH portion* Lowell MA-NH PMSA)	550	10.8%	580	11.3%	720	13.8%	-30	-170	5,050	5,140	5,220	-90	-170
Counties:													
Belknap	1,480	5.2%	1,500	5.5%	1,920	6.8%	-20	-440	28,190	27,420	28,160	770	30
Carroll	850	4.0%	850	4.1%	1,000	4.8%	0	-150	20,970	20,780	20,810	190	160
Cheshire	1,570	3.6%	2,470	5.8%	1,890	4.7%	-900	-320	43,480	42,430	40,150	1,050	3,330
Coos	1,020	4.6%	1,160	5.2%	1,390	6.3%	-140	-370	22,060	22,430	22,060	-370	0
Grafton	2,270	4.7%	1,690	3.5%	2,570	5.4%	580	-300	48,050	48,780	47,250	-730	800
Hillsborough	12,630	6.7%	12,970	6.8%	15,180	8.3%	-340	310	187,530	189,450	182,690	-1,920	4,840
Merrimack	3,010	4.4%	3,010	4.3%	4,540	6.8%	0	-1,530	68,440	70,040	66,920	-1,600	1,520
Rockingham	9,620	7.1%	10,270	7.5%	12,390	9.2%	-650	-2,770	135,710	137,570	134,960	-1,860	750
Strafford	3,000	4.6%	3,760	5.8%	4,230	6.7%	-760	-1,230	64,690	65,330	63,190	-640	1,500
Sullivan	1,030	4.4%	900	3.7%	1,350	5.9%	130	-320	23,510	24,540	23,020	-1,030	490

* *The New Hampshire portion of the Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) is made up of 13 Rockingham County towns - the two largest towns - Derry and Salem, plus Atkinson, Brentwood, Danville, East Kingston, Hampstead, Kingston, Newton, Plaistow, Sandown, Seabrook, and Windham. The estimates for the* ***entire*** *PMSA, which can be obtained from the State of Massachusetts, are probably* ***more reliable*** *indicators of economic conditions in the area. This is likewise true for Town of Pelham estimates.*

Trade Jobs Decline September to September

September's trade employment for New Hampshire was an *estimated 125,100*, a *decline of 1,100 jobs* when compared with *126,200 for September 1992. Wholesale trade* employment was *up 500 jobs* over-the-year, leveling at *22,000 for September 1993; retail employment (103,100) decreased 1,600 jobs* September-to-September. *Food stores* continued to *pace declines* over the twelve month period. *Automotive dealers* experienced slight *year-to-year gains.*

Construction Employment Gains 3.3 Percent Over the Year

Construction employment for September (18,800) gained 600 jobs year-to-year. This is a *3.3 percent increase* over construction employment *(18,200) for September 1992.* The current increase is the *first September over-the-year gain* for construction employment *since 1987.*

Government Jobs Increase 6.4 Percent

Total government employment for New Hampshire *(76,500), gained 4,600 jobs for a 6.4 percent* year-to-year increase. *Local government* employment realized *1,700 positions* and *state government increased 3,000 jobs*, both on the strength of *gains in local and state education. Federal government* employment *declined 100 jobs* over-the-year.

Charles K. Hood

Table 2. NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NEW HAMPSHIRE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT AS, OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES *(by place of residence)*	Number of Workers September 1993	 August 1993	 September 1992	Numerical Change From Previous: Month	 Year
Civilian Labor Force	642,580	648,780	629,200	-6,200	13,380
Unemployment	36,450	38,580	46,450	-2,130	-10,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.7	5.9	7.4	—	—
Employment Total	606,130	610,200	582,750	-4,070	23,380
Current Employment Statistics (CES or BLS 790) program **EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY** *(by place of establishment, benchmarked on September 1992 data)*	Number of Jobs September 1993	 August 1993	 September 1992	Numerical Change From Previous: Month	 Year
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	499,900	491,600	493,900	8,300	6,000
Total Private	423,400	426,700	422,000	-3,300	1,400
GOODS PRODUCING	116,400	116,700	116,800	-300	-400
Mining	500	500	500	0	0
Construction	18,800	19,300	18,200	-500	600
Manufacturing	97,100	96,900	98,100	200	-1,000
Durable Goods*	65,300	65,200	67,100	100	-1,800
Lumber and wood products	3,900	3,800	4,200	100	-300
Furniture and fixtures	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,900	1,800	1,900	100	0
Primary metal products	4,000	4,000	3,900	0	100
Fabricated metal products	7,400	7,300	7,200	100	200
Industrial/commercial machinery, computer equipment	19,300	19,400	20,800	-100	-1,500
Electronic/electrical equipment/components except computer	13,700	13,400	13,300	300	400
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,100	2,100	1,900	0	200
Instruments and related products	11,100	11,300	11,900	-200	-800
Nondurable Goods*	31,800	31,700	31,000	100	800
Food and kindred products	2,400	2,400	2,500	0	-100
Textile mill products	3,700	3,700	3,400	0	300
Apparel and other textiles	2,200	2,200	1,900	0	300
Paper and allied products	4,200	4,200	4,600	0	-400
Printing and publishing	7,200	7,300	7,200	-100	0
Leather and leather products	2,100	2,100	2,000	0	100
Rubber and misc. plastics products	8,600	8,400	8,100	200	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	383,500	374,900	377,100	8,600	6,400
Private Service Producing	307,000	310,000	305,200	-3,000	1,800
Transportation, communications, and utilities	17,400	16,400	17,300	1,000	100
Trade	125,100	127,800	126,200	-2,700	-1,100
Wholesale trade	22,000	21,900	21,500	100	500
Retail trade	103,100	105,900	104,700	-2,800	-1,600
Finance, insurance, and real estate	29,100	29,500	29,500	-400	-400
Services (except private households), agricultural services	135,400	136,300	132,200	-900	3,200
Health services	41,100	41,400	41,400	-300	-300
Government	76,500	64,900	71,900	11,600	4,600
Federal	7,700	7,700	7,800	0	-100
State	22,300	17,400	19,300	4,900	3,000
Local	46,500	39,800	44,800	6,700	1,700
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Total above)	0	0	0	0	0

* *Data does not add due to some unpublishable industry statistics.*

Table 3. NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA LABOR FORCE, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT, AND NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES AS OF THE MIDDLE OF THE MONTH

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program	Manchester MSA					Nashua PMSA					Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA				
	Number of Workers			Change		Number of Workers			Change		Number of Workers			Change	
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES (by place of residence)	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	From Previous: Month	Year	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	From Previous: Month	Year	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	From Previous: Month	Year
Civilian labor force	85,110	86,930	84,040	-1,820	1,070	101,760	101,390	97,570	370	4,190	142,070	142,400	139,050	-330	3,020
Unemployment	4,820	4,770	6,580	50	-1,760	7,630	7,690	8,190	-60	-560	5,360	6,130	7,190	-770	-1,830
Percentage of labor force	5.7	5.5	7.8	—	—	7.5	7.6	8.4	—	—	3.8	4.3	5.2	—	—
Employment total	80,290	82,160	77,460	-1,870	2,830	94,130	93,700	89,380	430	4,750	136,710	136,270	131,860	440	4,850
Current Employment Statistics (CES or BLS 790) program															
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY	Number of Jobs			Change		Number of Jobs			Change		Number of Jobs			Change	
(by place of establishment, benchmarked on September 1992 data)	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	From Previous: Month	Year	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	From Previous: Month	Year	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	From Previous: Month	Year
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	76,300	76,700	75,700	-400	600	85,300	83,200	83,500	2,100	1,800	110,400	106,800	107,900	3,600	2,500
GOODS PRODUCING	13,100	13,200	12,700	-100	400	30,500	30,900	30,800	-400	-300	22,200	22,000	22,500	200	-300
Construction and Mining	3,300	3,500	3,000	-200	300	2,500	2,600	2,500	-100	0	2,900	3,000	3,000	-100	-100
Manufacturing	9,800	9,700	9,700	100	100	28,000	28,300	28,300	-300	-300	19,300	19,000	19,500	300	-200
Durable Goods	5,700	5,600	6,000	100	-300	22,000	22,300	22,400	-300	-400	11,600	11,500	11,900	100	-300
Machinery, electrical equip	2,700	2,700	2,500	0	200	12,700	12,800	12,800	-100	-100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nondurable Goods	4,100	4,100	3,700	0	400	6,000	6,000	5,900	0	100	7,700	7,500	7,600	200	100
SERVICE PRODUCING	63,200	63,500	63,000	-300	200	54,800	52,300	52,700	2,500	2,100	88,200	84,800	85,400	3,400	2,800
Transportation and public util	4,500	4,600	4,300	-100	200	3,500	3,300	2,900	200	600	3,200	3,100	3,000	100	200
Trade	18,600	18,500	18,700	100	-100	20,500	20,500	20,200	0	300	29,400	29,900	28,600	-500	800
Wholesale trade	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200	2,800	2,800	2,900	0	-100
Retail trade	14,000	13,900	14,100	100	-100	16,700	16,700	16,600	0	100	26,600	27,100	25,700	-500	900
Finance, insurance, real estate	7,600	7,800	8,500	-200	-900	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200	6,800	6,800	6,800	0	0
Service industries and other	23,700	24,300	22,800	-600	900	20,100	18,900	19,200	1,200	900	23,800	24,300	23,800	-500	0
Government	8,800	8,300	8,700	500	100	7,400	6,300	7,300	1,100	100	25,000	20,700	23,200	4,300	1,800
Federal	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	900	900	900	0	0	7,500	7,600	7,800	-100	-300
State	800	900	900	-100	-100	500	300	400	200	100	7,500	4,500	5,500	3,000	2,000
Local	5,500	4,900	5,300	600	200	6,000	5,100	6,000	900	0	10,000	8,600	9,900	1,400	100
Persons involved in labor disputes (not included in Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment above)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Manchester MSA -- includes the city of Manchester and the towns of Allenstown, Auburn, Bedford, Candia, Goffstown, and Hooksett.
Nashua PMSA -- includes the city of Nashua and the towns of Amherst, Brookline, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, and Wilton.
Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA -- includes the New Hampshire cities of Dover, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth; the New Hampshire towns of Barrington, Durham, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Lee, Madbury, Milton, New Castle, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Rollinsford, Rye, and Stratham; and the Maine towns of Berwick, Eliot, Kittery, North Berwick, Ogunquit, South Berwick, Wells, and York.

N.A. *non-available (these categories are not broken out due to confidentiality considerations)*

Table 4. AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(Establishment Survey estimates on this page are currently projected from September 1992 CES benchmark levels.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992
All Manufacturing	$491.21	$490.47	$462.11	42.2	42.1	40.5	$11.64	$11.65	$11.41
Durable goods	503.79	501.48	465.94	42.3	42.0	40.8	11.91	11.94	11.42
Lumber and wood products	361.89	350.37	344.18	40.3	39.5	38.2	8.98	8.87	9.01
Furniture and fixtures	356.59	396.04	337.15	42.2	44.3	43.9	8.45	8.94	7.68
Stone, clay, and glass products	430.50	428.46	470.68	37.5	37.0	42.1	11.48	11.58	11.18
Primary metal products	527.17	519.03	502.12	44.3	43.8	43.1	11.90	11.85	11.65
Fabricated metal products	471.58	459.95	428.60	42.6	41.7	38.2	11.07	11.03	11.22
Industrial/commercial machinery&computer equipment	525.16	520.42	474.66	40.9	41.6	40.5	12.84	12.51	11.72
Electronic/electrical equipment except computer	507.27	515.84	437.57	45.7	44.7	42.4	11.10	11.54	10.32
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339.82	338.45	331.87	36.5	38.2	35.8	9.31	8.86	9.27
Instruments and related products	604.09	598.73	598.85	40.9	40.4	41.5	14.77	14.82	14.43
Nondurable goods	466.77	471.06	454.46	41.9	42.4	39.9	11.14	11.11	11.39
Food and kindred products	602.70	602.03	555.12	41.0	39.4	38.1	14.70	15.28	14.57
Textile mill products	402.90	405.86	389.05	42.5	43.5	40.4	9.48	9.33	9.63
Apparel and other textiles	279.37	270.07	244.97	37.2	38.2	36.4	7.51	7.07	6.73
Paper and allied products	586.52	636.71	585.21	47.3	51.1	44.1	12.40	12.46	13.27
Printing, publishing, and allied	495.46	475.24	436.81	39.7	38.7	36.1	12.48	12.28	12.10
Leather and leather products	285.77	293.61	271.47	37.8	39.2	36.1	7.56	7.49	7.52
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	464.15	469.78	471.80	43.5	43.7	42.2	10.67	10.75	11.18

Sample Percent of Production Workers 53.7%

Total Production Workers: 65,162

Firms Reporting: 432

Manchester Metropolitan Statistical Area

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992
All Manufacturing	$477.98	$477.22	$463.50	43.1	42.8	41.2	$11.09	$11.15	$11.25
Durable goods	475.15	469.53	473.69	41.9	40.9	40.8	11.34	11.48	11.61
Machinery and electronic equipment	438.54	452.87	463.00	41.1	39.9	41.9	10.67	11.35	11.05
Nondurable goods	482.05	486.69	448.75	44.8	45.4	41.9	10.76	10.72	10.71

Sample Percent of Production Workers 56.5%

Total Production Workers: 7,093

Firms Reporting: 39

Nashua Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992
All Manufacturing	$644.49	$652.10	$580.74	43.4	43.3	41.6	$14.85	$15.06	$13.96
Durable goods	659.18	669.45	582.08	44.3	44.6	42.8	14.88	15.01	13.60
Machinery and electronic equipment	656.68	682.40	522.10	47.8	48.5	43.4	13.78	14.07	12.03
Nondurable goods	597.11	597.41	578.74	40.4	39.2	38.1	14.78	15.24	15.19

Sample Percent of Production Workers 50.8%

Total Production Workers: 14,670

Firms Reporting: 84

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester Metropolitan Statistical Area

Industry	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992
All Manufacturing	$474.73	$475.27	$461.62	41.9	41.8	41.7	$11.33	$11.37	$11.07
Durable goods	484.34	485.20	472.76	42.3	41.9	42.9	11.45	11.58	11.02
Nondurable goods	460.08	460.37	445.68	41.3	41.7	39.9	11.14	11.04	11.17

Sample Percent of Production Workers 41.7%

Total Production Workers: 11,742

Firms Reporting: 36

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Table 5A. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	1993	1992	1991	1990
1982-84=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
September Index	145.1	141.3	137.2	132.7
Change From Previous September	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	6.2%
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
September Index	142.6	139.1	135.2	131.1
Change From Previous September	2.5%	2.9%	3.1%	6.1%
1967=100				
All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)				
September Index	434.7	423.2	411.1	397.5
Change From Previous September	2.7%	2.9%	3.4%	6.1%
Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)				
September Index	424.9	414.5	402.8	390.5
Change From Previous September	2.5%	2.9%	3.1%	6.0%

Note: The CPI data on these tables is unadjusted for seasonal fluctuations.
Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 5B. CPI INDEXES BY CATEGORY

(1982-84=100, except where otherwise noted)

Categories	CPI-U September Index	Change from: September 1992	Change from: August 1993	CPI-W September Index
All Items	145.1	2.7%	0.2%	142.6
All Items (1967=100)	434.7	-	-	424.9
Food and Beverages	141.8	1.8%	0.2%	141.5
Housing	142.3	2.8%	0.0%	139.7
Apparel and Upkeep	134.6	1.0%	2.0%	133.3
Transportation	130.1	2.6%	-0.1%	129.2
Medical Care	203.3	5.7%	0.2%	202.8
Entertainment	146.6	2.4%	0.5%	144.8
Other Goods and Services	193.1	3.3%	-0.2%	190.9
Current purchasing power of a consumer dollar (1982-84=$1.00)	$0.689	-2.7%	-0.1%	$0.701

NEW HAMPSHIRE LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY OFFICE LABOR SUPPLY AND DEMAND, AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACTIVITY

Table 6. ACTIVE APPLICANTS ON FILE AT MONTH'S END BY OCCUPATION AND BY LOCAL OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 1993

Local Office	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Agricultural Fishery & Services	Forestry	Pro-cessing	Machine Trades	Bench-work	Struc-tural Work	Freight & Trans-portation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscel-laneous	Total
Berlin	60	132	113	11	6	26	27	93	23	17	5	513
Claremont	91	134	81	8	8	75	34	72	27	38	2	570
Concord	437	477	204	21	14	132	92	246	65	92	17	1,797
Conway	54	64	50	10	1	11	4	39	8	3	4	248
Dover	532	616	312	46	31	244	327	369	118	74	17	2,686
Keene	346	331	164	9	16	143	99	161	52	71	7	1,399
Laconia	302	326	253	28	36	198	78	206	59	37	19	1,542
Lebanon	146	122	72	4	5	35	17	70	26	28	2	527
Littleton	99	161	126	8	7	47	16	95	22	28	6	615
Manchester	563	899	459	36	47	209	232	461	121	169	35	3,231
Nashua	633	383	135	11	31	122	149	144	53	90	12	1,763
Portsmouth	636	465	230	19	32	104	59	249	80	89	25	1,988
Salem	298	228	66	6	4	50	65	68	35	21	5	846
Total all offices	4,197	4,338	2,265	217	238	1,396	1,199	2,273	689	757	156	17,725

Source of active applicant tables: SESA Automated Management System (SAMS) - Table A96

Active Applicants on File -

Active Applicants Fall

Active applicants on file at month's end fell, statewide, over the month (see *Tables 6 and 7*). *All* local offices had *fewer* applicants on file at the end of September than at the end of August. Compared to a year ago, active applicants on file were also *down*. Just two local offices had more over the year.

Looking at active applicants on file by occupational code (*Table 8*) *all* eleven groups showed *decreases* from August. The largest *decreases* were in *Clerical and Sales* and *Structural Work* occupations. From last September, *all* of the groups showed *declines*. The greatest *decrease* was in active applicants with occupational codes in *Structural Work*, followed by those with codes in *Clerical and Sales* occupations.

Table 7. ACTIVE APPLICANTS ON FILE AT MONTH'S END BY LOCAL OFFICE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS MONTH, YEAR

Local Office	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	Change from Previous Month Net	Change from Previous Month Percent	Change from Previous Year Net	Change from Previous Year Percent
Berlin	513	685	592	-172	-25.1%	-79	-13.3%
Claremont	570	831	715	-261	-31.4%	-145	-20.3%
Concord	1,797	2,489	2,201	-692	-27.8%	-404	-18.4%
Conway	248	472	326	-224	-47.5%	-78	-23.9%
Dover	2,686	3,211	3,026	-525	-16.4%	-340	-11.2%
Keene	1,399	1,990	1,498	-591	-29.7%	-99	-6.6%
Laconia	1,542	1,859	1,852	-317	-17.1%	-310	-16.7%
Lebanon	527	704	649	-177	-25.1%	-122	-18.8%
Littleton	615	753	597	-138	-18.3%	18	3.0%
Manchester	3,231	4,026	4,514	-795	-19.7%	-1,283	-28.4%
Nashua	1,763	2,383	2,305	-620	-26.0%	-542	-23.5%
Portsmouth	1,988	2,566	1,960	-578	-22.5%	28	1.4%
Salem	846	1,354	1,241	-508	-37.5%	-395	-31.8%
Total all offices	17,725	23,323	21,476	-5,598	-24.0%	-3,751	-17.5%

Table 8. ACTIVE APPLICANTS ON FILE AT MONTH'S END BY OCCUPATION COMPARED TO PREVIOUS MONTH, YEAR

Occupational Group	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	Change from Previous Month Net	Change from Previous Month Percent	Change from Previous Year Net	Change from Previous Year Percent
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	4,197	5,024	4,532	-827	-16.5%	-335	-7.4%
Clerical and Sales	4,338	5,725	5,209	-1,387	-24.2%	-871	-16.7%
Services	2,265	3,088	2,591	-823	-26.7%	-326	-12.6%
Agricultural, Fishery, and Forestry	217	351	242	-134	-38.2%	-25	-10.3%
Processing	238	338	326	-100	-29.6%	-88	-27.0%
Machine Trades	1,396	1,830	1,827	-434	-23.7%	-431	-23.6%
Benchwork	1,199	1,520	1,537	-321	-21.1%	-338	-22.0%
Structural Work	2,273	3,199	3,188	-926	-28.9%	-915	-28.7%
Motor Freight and Transportation	689	1,046	893	-357	-34.1%	-204	-22.8%
Packaging and Material Handling	757	1,018	958	-261	-25.6%	-201	-21.0%
Miscellaneous	156	184	173	-28	-15.2%	-17	-9.8%
Total	17,725	23,323	21,476	-5,598	-24.0%	-3,751	-17.5%

Table 9. JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 1993 BY OCCUPATION AND LOCAL OFFICE

Local Office	Professional, Technical, & Managerial	Clerical and Sales	Services	Agricultural Fishery & Forestry	Processing	Machine Trades	Bench-work	Struc-tural Work	Freight & Trans-portation	Packaging & Material Handling	Miscel-laneous	Total
Berlin	1	8	18	1	0	1	2	122	0	0	0	153
Claremont	0	18	17	6	1	6	5	8	6	12	0	79
Concord	6	81	36	0	2	44	13	60	18	29	29	318
Conway	4	24	20	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	57
Dover	30	39	30	10	2	21	93	46	7	16	0	294
Keene	14	34	34	6	6	13	37	35	9	82	0	270
Laconia	18	64	34	0	0	14	27	20	4	19	1	199
Lebanon	1	20	57	3	2	5	5	17	0	10	2	122
Littleton	8	14	19	0	14	3	10	13	10	1	1	93
Manchester	23	139	49	1	18	14	80	49	40	41	4	458
Nashua	23	166	41	4	7	21	26	0	14	9	0	311
Portsmouth	12	118	38	5	4	12	13	43	17	25	0	287
Salem	6	34	14	1	1	6	5	10	3	6	0	86
All Others	32	2	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Total all offices	176	761	422	39	57	161	316	423	128	256	38	2,777

Source of job openings tables: SESA Automated Management System (SAMS) - Table A07

Table 10. JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY LOCAL OFFICE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS MONTH, YEAR

Local Office	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	Change from Previous Month Net	Change from Previous Month Percent	Change from Previous Year Net	Change from Previous Year Percent
Berlin	153	68	52	85	125.0%	101	194.2%
Claremont	79	111	82	-32	-28.8%	-3	-3.7%
Concord	318	218	234	100	45.9%	84	35.9%
Conway	57	57	19	0	0.0%	38	200.0%
Dover	294	289	305	5	1.7%	-11	-3.6%
Keene	270	185	232	85	45.9%	38	16.4%
Laconia	199	280	166	-81	-28.9%	33	19.9%
Lebanon	122	92	70	30	32.6%	52	74.3%
Littleton	93	129	71	-36	-27.9%	22	31.0%
Manchester	458	375	344	83	22.1%	114	33.1%
Nashua	311	337	207	-26	-7.7%	104	50.2%
Portsmouth	287	314	236	-27	-8.6%	51	21.6%
Salem	86	113	223	-27	-23.9%	-137	-61.4%
Other	50	18	56	32	177.8%	-6	-10.7%
Total all offices	2,777	2,586	2,297	191	7.4%	480	20.9%

Job Openings Received -

Job Openings Up Slightly

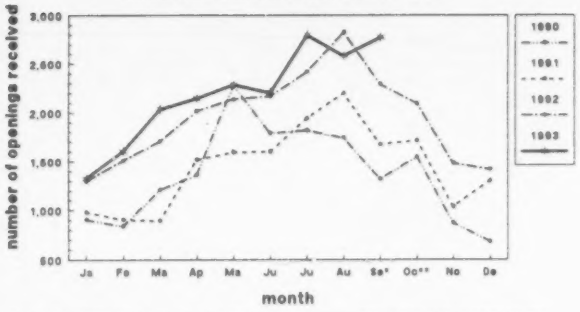
September saw a *rebound* in *job openings received* during the month after last month's decline (see *Tables 9-11, Figure 1*). Over the year they were up more than 20 percent.

Compared to August, *six* of the thirteen local offices and the administrative office received *more* job openings. Comparing September 1993 to September 1992, only three local offices showed *losses*.

Table 11. JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED BY OCCUPATION COMPARED TO PREVIOUS MONTH, YEAR

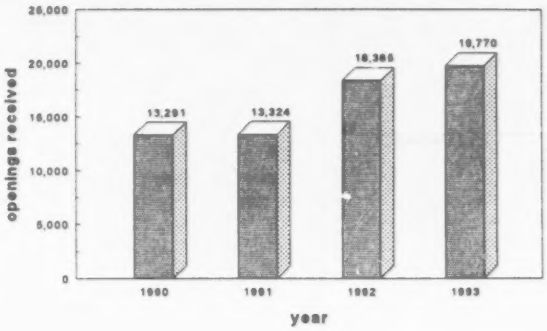
Occupational Group	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	Change from Previous Month Net	Change from Previous Month Percent	Change from Previous Year Net	Change from Previous Year Percent
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	176	158	221	18	11.4%	-45	-20.4%
Clerical and Sales	761	676	789	85	12.6%	-28	-3.5%
Services	422	538	335	-116	-21.6%	87	26.0%
Agricultural, Fishery, and Forestry	39	38	45	1	2.6%	-6	-13.3%
Processing	57	31	34	26	83.9%	23	67.6%
Machine Trades	161	212	157	-51	-24.1%	4	2.5%
Benchwork	316	288	125	28	9.7%	191	152.8%
Structural Work	423	328	364	95	29.0%	59	16.2%
Motor Freight and Transportation	128	126	87	2	1.6%	41	47.1%
Packaging and Material Handling	256	180	134	76	42.2%	122	91.0%
Miscellaneous	38	11	6	27	245.5%	32	533.3%
Total	2,777	2,586	2,297	191	7.4%	480	20.9%

Figure 1. JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED EACH MONTH: 1990-1993



*September 1990 data reconstructed after computer error - differs from data published in the November 90 issue of "Economic Conditions".
**October 1990 data derived from reconstructed September data.

Figure 2. CUMULATIVE TOTAL JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED THRU SEPTEMBER FOR THE YEARS 1990-1993



Cumulative Job Openings Received Exceeds 1987 Total

The cumulative total of job openings received through September; 19,770 (see *Figure 2*); was *larger* than any January to September total since before 1987.

Looking at job openings received in September, by *occupational group* (*Table 11*), all but two of eleven groups had over-the-month *increases*. Compared to *September 1992*, all but three of the eleven occupational groups had *increased* openings received. Openings in *Benchwork* and in *Packaging and Material Handling* occupations had large over-the-year additions.

Unemployment Compensation Claims Activity -

Initial Claims Drop

Initial claims activity *decreased* by 11.7% over the month (see *Figure 3*, *Table 12*). The cumulative total of initial claims for the calendar year, through September (see *Figure 4*), was the *lowest* since 1988 when 26,410 new claims were initiated, statewide, during the first nine months of the year.

Nine of the fourteen claims-taking offices (thirteen local offices plus the liable state office) reported *decreases* in initial claims filed during the month. The Manchester local office had the largest *decline* while the Lebanon local office, which usually has a relatively light claims load, countered the statewide trend with a *large increase*.

Fewer Initial Claims than a Year Ago

Initial claims filed statewide, compared to a year ago, were *down* by 8.6 percent. Five of the fourteen claims taking offices saw *increases* in initial claims activity from September a year ago, but initial claims in the Lebanon local office nearly *tripled*.

Figure 3. INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS FILED EACH MONTH, ALL PROGRAMS: 1990-1993

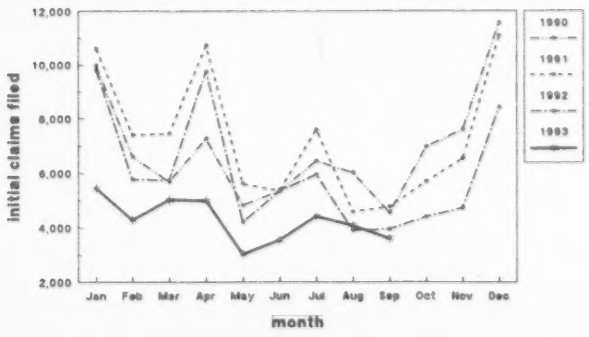
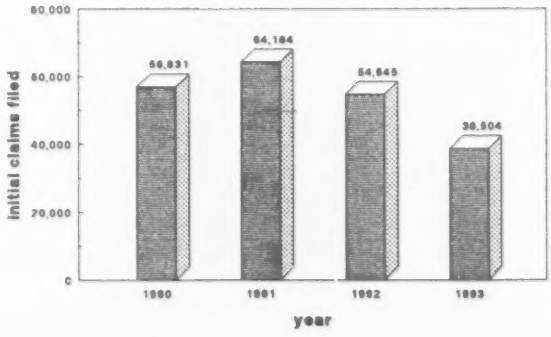


Figure 4. CUMULATIVE TOTAL INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS FILED THRU SEPTEMBER, LAST FOUR YEARS



Again UC Continued Claims Rise as EUC Claims Abate

The number of *continued weeks of unemployment compensation claimed* again *climbed* in September (see *Figure 5*) increasing from 24,400 in August to 26,836 (see *Table 13*). However, total continued weeks claimed kept falling as just 6,282 continued weeks of unemployment compensation were claimed under the *Emergency Unemployment Compensation Assistance* (EUC) program (see *Figure 7*) during the month of September. This was a *drop* of 56.5 percent over August activity. *Final payments* were made in September to 440 claimants who *exhausted* their benefits under EUC.

Nine of the fourteen claimstaking offices had *more* continued weeks claimed in September than in August. The Concord local office saw the largest *increase*.

Table 12. INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BY LOCAL OFFICE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS MONTH, YEAR

Local Office	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	Change from Previous Month Net	Change from Previous Month Percent	Change from Previous Year Net	Change from Previous Year Percent
Berlin	156	154	110	2	1.3%	46	41.8%
Claremont	108	97	119	11	11.3%	-11	-9.2%
Concord	300	336	347	-36	-10.7%	-47	-13.5%
Conway	70	74	99	-4	-5.4%	-29	-29.3%
Dover	364	468	730	-104	-22.2%	-366	-50.1%
Keene	129	244	159	-115	-47.1%	-30	-18.9%
Laconia	251	227	314	24	10.6%	-63	-20.1%
Lebanon	384	233	97	151	64.8%	287	295.9%
Littleton	76	74	132	2	2.7%	-56	-42.4%
Manchester	679	891	699	-212	-23.8%	-20	-2.9%
Nashua	453	534	402	-81	-15.2%	51	12.7%
Portsmouth	244	314	379	-70	-22.3%	-135	-35.6%
Salem	191	230	178	-39	-17.0%	13	7.3%
Liable State	210	218	189	-8	-3.7%	21	11.1%
Total all offices	3,615	4,094	3,954	-479	-11.7%	-339	-8.6%

Table 13. CONTINUED WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMED BY LOCAL OFFICE COMPARED TO PREVIOUS MONTH, YEAR

Local Office	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	Change from Previous Month Net	Change from Previous Month Percent	Change from Previous Year Net	Change from Previous Year Percent
Berlin	489	608	818	81	13.3%	-129	-15.8%
Claremont	625	517	1,045	108	20.9%	-420	-40.2%
Concord	2,334	1,662	3,594	672	40.4%	-1,260	-35.1%
Conway	533	388	618	145	37.4%	-85	-13.8%
Dover	3,160	3,437	4,783	-277	-8.1%	-1,623	-33.9%
Keene	1,623	1,307	2,071	316	24.2%	-448	-21.6%
Laconia	1,901	1,583	2,512	318	20.1%	-611	-24.3%
Lebanon	986	660	988	326	49.4%	-2	-0.2%
Littleton	532	533	811	-1	-0.2%	-279	-34.4%
Manchester	4,809	4,841	6,639	-32	-0.7%	-1,830	-27.6%
Nashua	3,935	3,420	4,558	515	15.1%	-623	-13.7%
Portsmouth	1,580	1,787	2,296	-207	-11.6%	-716	-31.2%
Salem	1,891	1,895	2,093	-4	-0.2%	-202	-9.7%
Liable State	2,238	1,762	2,384	476	27.0%	-146	-6.1%
Total all offices	26,836	24,400	35,210	2,436	10.0%	-8,374	-23.8%

Source of unemployment compensation claims data: New Hampshire Employment Security, "Weekly Report of Claims"

Note: Initial claims are not claims paid and continued weeks claimed do not necessarily represent claims paid. Claimants are not eligible for an unemployment compensation payment until they initiate a claim series with an "initial claim" and then file a "continued claim" after a period of unemployment.

Continued Weeks Claimed Nearly 24% Below Year-Ago Tally

The September continued weeks claimed total (*Table 13*) was 23.8 percent *smaller* compared to a year ago. With EUC continued claims added in (*Figure 7*) September's total was 22.7% *smaller* than that of last September.

All Offices See Continued Claims Drop from Last September

All of the claims processing offices had *fewer* continued weeks claimed compared to September 1992. The Manchester local office had the *largest drop* followed by the Dover local office.

Cumulative continued weeks claimed (see *Figure 6*) for the calendar year to date were the *lowest* since *1989*.

Balance Slips as EUC Exhaustees Tap into Fund

Net benefits paid during the month rose by 25.1 percent from August largely due to EUC claims exhaustees signing on to the UI roles. They were still *down* 25.8 percent from September 1992 (see *Table 14*). The *average payment for a week of total unemployment increased* by 3.1 percent from August to September and was *up* by 1.7 percent from September 1992. The *unemployment compensation fund balance slipped* by 2.1 percent from August to September (see *Figure 8*) as the EUC exhaustees began to tap into the fund. The balance was *up* from a year ago by 26.3 percent.

Peter S. Bartlett

Figure 5. CONTINUED WEEKS CLAIMED, ALL PROGRAMS DURING EACH MONTH: 1990-1993

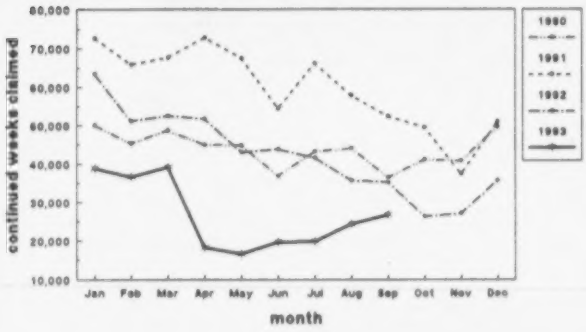


Figure 6. CONTINUED WEEKS U.C. CLAIMED, ALL PROGRAMS, CUMULATIVE THRU SEPTEMBER, 1990-1993

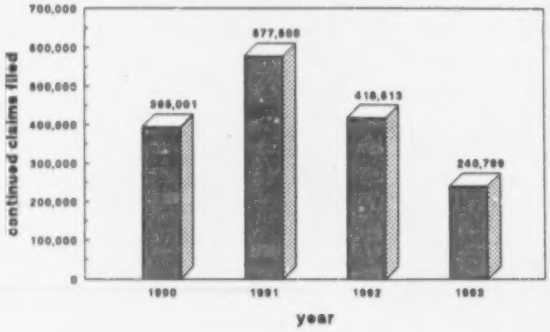


Table 14. SEPTEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT FUND INFORMATION

Fund Data	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	Change from Previous Month Net	Change from Previous Month Percent	Change from Previous Year Net	Change from Previous Year Percent
Average payment for a week of total unemployment	$146.37	$141.92	$143.91	$4.45	3.1%	$2.46	1.7%
Unemployment compensation fund balance at the end of the month	$162,888,354.56	$166,357,405.67	$128,924,512.76	-$3,469,051.11	-2.1%	$33,963,841.80	26.3%
Net benefits paid during the month	$3,668,907.40	$2,932,769.56	$4,946,780.75	$736,137.84	25.1%	-$1,277,873.35	-25.8%

- *Net contributions received during the month: $199,856.29*
- *Interest Received: $0.00*

Source: New Hampshire Employment Security, Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau

Figure 7. WEEKS CLAIMED REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI) AND EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (EUC) PROGRAMS

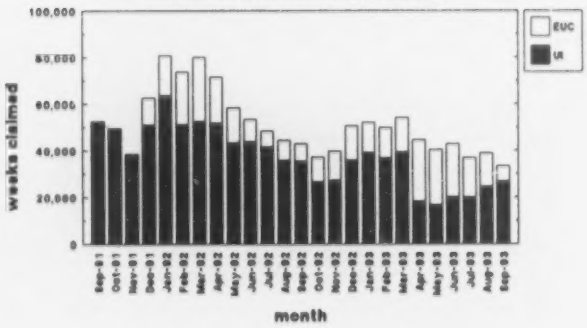
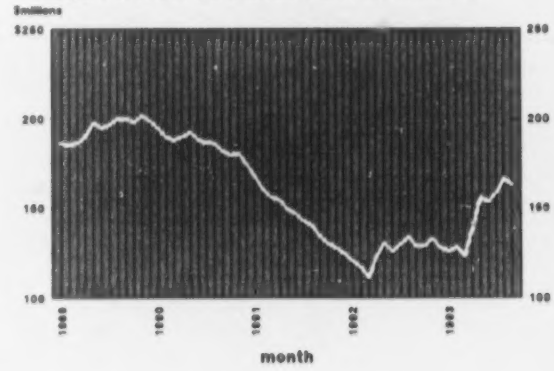


Figure 8. TRUST FUND BALANCE AT MONTH'S END



Program Profile:

The "Research Unit" puts labor market information into forms that the public can use.

Labor Market Information Research Unit (LMIRU)

The Labor Market Information Research Unit (LMIRU) was established in 1987 to fill a need for additional labor market information. It aims to reduce the burden of unemployment and underemployment by supporting job training programs and career planning and placement services in the state while focusing more on state and local needs.

The LMIRU, headed by Research Analyst Doris Lachance, produces most of the ELMI publications which report on the data collected by the bureau. These include:

Economic Conditions in New Hampshire - a monthly newsletter summarizing economic developments in the state;

New Hampshire Affirmative Action . . . - often requested by New Hampshire employers in order to establish their affirmative action plans;

Vital Signs: New Hampshire Economic and Social Indicators; and

Various reports by county, by labor market and metropolitan statistical area, and by city and town, which convey data by industry and by geographical area on the employment and wages of New Hampshire employers covered by unemployment compensation law (ES-202 data). This employment and wages data is part of a nationwide data base that can be used to chart the economic health of a labor market, state, or the national economy over time or to make region to region comparisons.

In addition, the LMIRU's desktop publishing and computer graphics capabilities are utilized in the preparation of other Bureau publications. The unit is also a vital resource for other state and local agencies and decision makers in efforts to attract new employers to the state. In this role, the LMIRU is often called upon to prepare special reports for and to make presentations to representatives of businesses considering locating or expanding in a New Hampshire city or town.

Every year the LMIRU conducts a comprehensive wage survey sampling thousands of New Hampshire employing units employing tens of thousands of workers. The collected wage information is compiled by occupation, industry, and labor market area in a *Wage Survey Report* which benefits a broad spectrum of users, including employers, job seekers, and employment market intermediaries. Cleaven Ferguson has finished the *1993 Wage Survey Report* which is now in the process of being printed. He has begun research for our next *Vital Signs* publication.

Charlie Hood, has completed *New Hampshire Affirmative Action 1992*, and is now turning his attention to a "Commuting Patterns" report. This will excerpt data about commuting from the 1990 U.S. Decennial Census to show where New Hampshire residents commute for employment and where the employees that work for New Hampshire employers commute from.

I have just recently completed a revision to our *User's Guide*, see "Hot off the Press" - page 16. Cleaven, Charlie, and I are in midst of a major change in the format of *Economic Conditions* which we expect to introduce early in 1994. We have incorporated many of our readers' suggestions in a clearer and more contemporary looking newsletter.

Recently, Doris has been involved in preparing the labor market information components for *New Hampshire WORKS*, New Hampshire Employment Security's new electronic bulletin board. A *New Hampshire WORKS* fact sheet is attached to this issue of *Economic Conditions.*

Peter S. Bartlett

Verry Interresting . . . !

New Hampshire Poverty Rate

Based on the U.S. Department of Commerce's poverty statistics, New Hampshire in 1992 had the lowest percentage of persons in poverty of the six New England States.

Percent of Persons in Poverty:

	1992	1991	1990
Connecticut	9.4%	8.6%	6.0%
Maine	13.4%	14.1%	13.1%
Massachusetts	10.0%	11.0%	10.7%
New Hampshire	**8.6%**	**7.3%**	**6.3%**
Rhode Island	12.0%	10.4%	7.5%
Vermont	10.4%	12.6%	10.9%
Northeast census region	**12.3%**	**12.2%**	**11.4%**
United States	**14.5%**	**14.2%**	**13.5%**

source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, ***Consumer Income; Series P60–185 and P60-184.***

Health Insurance

According to data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau on persons covered by health insurance, in 1992 New Hampshire had the highest percentage of persons not covered by health insurance of the six New England States.

Percent of Persons Covered by Health Insurance:

	1992	1991	1990
Connecticut	8.1%	7.5%	6.9%
Maine	11.1%	11.1%	11.2%
Massachusetts	10.4%	10.9%	9.1%
New Hampshire	**12.6%**	**10.1%**	**9.9%**
Rhode Island	9.3%	10.1%	11.1%
Vermont	9.4%	12.7%	9.6%
Northeast census region	**11.3%**	**10.4%**	**10.5%**
United States	**14.7%**	**14.1%**	**13.9%**

source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Cleaven Ferguson, Jr.

Hot off the Press -

a User's Guide to Labor Market Information: 26 pages; revised October 1993.

The catalog of our publications. In addition to listing our publications, it also describes the various New Hampshire Employment Security labor market information programs. The glossary defines labor market information terms, and the Locator helps you to find the piece of information that you are searching for. You will also find a map of New Hampshire's new labor market areas redefined in August 1993 based on new commuting patterns data from the 1990 United States Decennial Census. We will start reporting our various data series based on these new labor market areas beginning with January 1994 data.

1988 and *1989 Local Area Unemployment Statistics Report (Benchmark #3* and *Benchmark #4*, respectively): two 8 page photocopier reproduced tables; October 6, 1993.

These are the latest benchmarks of the civilian labor force estimates for 1988 and 1989 as recalculated in October 1993 using new population estimates. They are in the same format as the monthly LAUS photocopied table and they included all of the same items found in that report: the estimates of the state's total civilian labor force, the number employed and unemployed, and the unemployment rates for - New Hampshire, its counties, metropolitan statistical areas and labor market areas, cities, and selected towns - for each month of 1988 and 1989, the year end averages, and the unemployment rates for the New England Region and the five other states in the region. Since most users do not retain data this old, these tables was not mailed, routinely, to those on the mailing list for the monthly report. If you have a need for these reports to update your data base, do not hesitate to call or write.

These reports replace all previously received 1988 and 1989 LAUS estimates.

To Order Publications :

To order one of our publications, please call (603) 228-4124 or send a request to the publications address to the right. Almost all of our publications are free.

Publications
Economic and Labor Market Information Bureau
New Hampshire Employment Security
32 South Main Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301-4857

Employment
SECURITY

New Hampshire
WORKS

NH WORKS

FACT Sheet

NH WORKS is Coming To An Office Near You!

NH Works is an electronic bulletin board program designed by New Hampshire Employment Security (NHES) to provide labor market, employment, and social service information to New Hampshire employers and workers. The program is expected to be running in one or two test offices in December. The program is easy to use. Anyone with access to a PC, modem, and telephone can use the system by simply dialing a local telephone number in the area they live or work.

Initially the program will provide three different types of information: 1. An applicant file containing resumes entered by technical, managerial, and clerical professional workers. These applicants can enter their resumes directly into the file by using the screens provided in the program. Employers only, can review this file by using their State Unemployment Compensation tax number along with a self-assigned password. 2. A job bank file containing job openings throughout the State. Employers can enter their job orders directly into the program by using the screens provided in the bulletin board. Anyone looking for work can review this file and apply directly as the employer requests. Those applicants without access to a PC, can use PCs provided in local employment offices. 3. A number of different files will provide labor market information, such as wage data; occupational projections; employer profiles; the Unemployment rate; State workforce demographic information; national, state and community services; educational and training information and programs; and an analysis of the top 130 jobs with projected growth and work descriptions. There will also be information to help workers identify employers who customarily hire people with their job skills.

We look forward to your comments and suggestions for improving this service. If you have questions or comments please call Sandy Cannata-Eno, Public Information Officer at 228-4191.